

C380Be

1912 Dates J-BK

450-385BC

ARISTOPHANES

Greek Comic poet. Author of
many comedies in verse.

Among them: "The Knights", "The Clouds",
"The Wasps", "The Birds",
"The Frogs"

C 380 BC

1912 Dates J-BK

The CYRENAIC School

Founded by ARISTIPPUS (lived about 380 BC). Born in Cyrene, Africa. He was a pupil of Socrates, whose principles and methods were largely discarded by this founder of a hedonistic school.
(the pursuit of pleasure)

C 380 - 300 BC

1812 Dates J-BK

ANTIGONUS

A most famous general under Alexander the Great. On the latter's death Antigonus received as his share PAPHLAGIA, LYCIA, and PAMPHYLIA. He plotted for control of all of ASIA and greatly extended his empire, but fell at IPSUS before the armies of LYSIMACHUS and SELEUCUS.

380B C

In Tigris-Euphrates valley
the intercalation of 1 month were
codified with 7 intercalations
being made during a 19-year
period - the same period as
the Metonic cycle developed
in Greece 50 yrs previously

380 BC

Babylonians

Starting in 380 BC (in the Tigris - Euphrates Valley) the intercalations were codified, with 7 intercalations being made during a 19-yr period the same as the Metonic cycle that had been developed in Greece 50 years previously

380 BC

The Greeks founded the town of ANCONA, a town in East Central Italy.

AD 115 Emperor Trajan built a pier in the harbor - which is still in use today.

The town was destroyed by the Nazis. It was also destroyed by the bombs.

In 1532, it fell into the hands of
of Pope Clement VII

380 BC

In The Babylonian, Assyrian
& Chaldean Cal. the intercalations
were codified, (starting in
380 BC) with 7 intercalations
being made during a
19-year period

c 380 BC

Water clock (clepsydra) complete with alarm, is said to have been invented by Greek philosopher Plato (427 ? - 347 BC)

C 380 BC

Babylonian Cal

Improvements in astronomical knowledge eventually made possible the regularization of intercalation, and, under the Persian Kings (C 380 BC) Babylonian calendar calculators succeeded in computing an almost perfect equivalent in a lunisolar cycle of 19 years and 235 months with

The intercalation in the years 3, 6, 8, 11,
14, 17, and 19 of the cycle. The new year
day (Nisan 1) now oscillated around
the spring equinox within a period
of 327 days

3800

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Improvements in astronomical knowledge eventually made possible the regularization of intercalation & under the Persian Kings (c 380 BC) Babylonian Cal. Calculators succeeded in computing an almost perfect equivalence in a lunisolar cycle of 19 yrs and 235 months with intercalations of a month in the years 3, 6, 8, 11, 14, 17, and 19 of the

cycle. The new year day 115200 1 (approx)
now oscillated around the spring
equinox within a period of
27 days.

The Babylonian month names
were 115200; 115200; 115200;
ABU; ULULU; TASHRITU; ARAKHSAMNA;
KISLIMU; TEBETU; 5NABATU; ADARU.
115200 I was introduced 6 times within
the 19-yr cycle. But now in the year
that was 1789 the cycle was 115200 II
was inserted.

The Babylonian months to the end remained truly lunar and began when the new moon was first visible in the evening. The day began at SUNSET.

Gongs and water clocks served to count hours.

The Babylonian Cal. vestiges were seen long after the Babylonian Empire had been succeeded by

Other. Ex. The Greek Cal. employed

similar systems of calculations

of months; month names; and

other details. This gives

adequate data from the Babylonian
Tables to the 6th or 8c

380 BC

Mesopotamia

The beginning of the FIRST MONTH of the year, NISANU, was maintained near the onset of spring by the use of a regular cycle (similar to the Greek metonic cycle) of intercalations

380 - 343 BC

30th dynasty in Egypt, last
native house to rule the
country